

We present below extracts from the Speeches delivered at the great Union Meeting, held in New York City on the 30th of October last :

[illegible]

The mobs who resist it. This must be done, or I will pass into a precedent that if an act of Congress be offensive to the people of any State, they need no formally nullify it; they may simply ignore it. I am firmly convinced of a settled determination that it shall not be enforced, and in that the general government, after a very faint struggle, will acquiesce. If this state of things occur, the whole scheme of confederation becomes at once a contrivance by which a certain number of slaves can oppress another people like us in South Carolina, and deprive the South from making any resistance whatever.

I am glad that, as to the fugitive slave law, your resolution is pointed and specific. I rejoice that Mr. Webster has added the weight of his opinion to our own belief in the constitutionality of that frame of law. Some persons have been misled by the Senate of the United States furnished in his course, and in that of Clay, Cass, Foote, and Dickinson, evidence that amongst those who have not mingled in politics there yet abides a patriotism which the malign influences of party spirit cannot extinguish. All of us feel degraded in doing honor to the men who in times of sorrow have all alike objected to striving for the safety and welfare of the country. Keep that Senate pure, and our country may hope for continued and increased prosperity: send there the furious fanatic, or the scheming demagogue, and the very name of our country will soon be a reproach. Already the foul spirit of disunion has emitted its pestilential fumes, and the honorable members of the Legislature are a man lengued with those pretended philanthropists who perceive and affect to pity every sorrow except that which they have the power to relieve—the tender guardians of another race, who have no heart nor sympathy for their own. They believe nothing to be right but themselves. Some of them have found fault with the Bible, with Christianity, with everything except their own admirable contrivances for universal happiness; their first scheme of broadening the rights of their white fellow-countrymen, early feeling amongst their white fellow-countrymen. These men are harmless enough if left to themselves, or pleasant association Abby Folsoms and Lucretia Mott. They never had any power or importance until base politicians began to use them for base purposes. To defeat those politicians—those others—must not stand enough for them. They must also be used to support no man who is not known to be a friend of the Union. This is due to ourselves—to our country—to posterity. We have the best government on earth, and should detest any man who directs one sacrilegious effort against it. We should punish the rights of our country, regard the hands of Arnold, and to abhor alike the treason and the traitor. If this lesson be duly imparted, our country will continue to command the respect of other nations.

We hope our country may prosper—we must do all in our power to insure her prosperity. We cannot afford losing justice, and we cannot lose the South—by requiring the principles of our national covenant to be all observed in good faith. I sincerely hope that this enthusiastic meeting may, and I feel that it will, exercise a mighty influence at this time for the good of our country. To all the traitors of every party it is the hand writing on the wall; to all American Citizens who deserve the name, it is the political book of protest.

The election for the town of M— was close at hand. There were two candidates in the field, whose influence was so nearly balanced that a very close contest was expected. In these circumstances every vote was of consequence; and the friends of both candidates used the most exertions to obtain votes. One candidate took rank among the supporters of John B—, the democratic candidate, was an irritable old captain, who had threatened to set the house dog on any one who might come to ask him to vote for a Whig. The morning before election, the old captain was working in his little garden, when he perceived a strange gentleman coming along the walk.

"Ah! how do you do, Captain? Nice growing mornings; peas coming up nicely," said the stranger, as he slowly approached.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I really don't remember having the honor of your acquaintance; may I be allowed to ask what business?" replied the Captain, drawing himself up.

"Oh, certainly! I am begging votes for John B— and I have come to talk with you about your vote."

"I think John might have chosen a more civil mode of requesting it."

"That's nothing to do with the matter, sir; I am here to do nothing but to see whether you mean to give him your vote," said the stranger pulling from his pocket a small memorandum book.

"Sir," said the captain, getting evidently angry, "my political opinions are well known. I have ever supported the democratic party, and I—"

"Sir," said the stranger to shirk the question, "Captain," said the stranger.

"Shirk, sir! What do you mean, sir!" said the Captain, reddening like a turkey cock.

"I mean," replied the other with the utmost coolness, "to ask you once again, will you give your vote to John or not?"

"What?" suppose you have come here to bully me:—to—"

"By no means, Captain, but I must repeat my question: will you give your vote to John? Yes or no?" said the stranger, waiting pencil in hand, to write down the old fellow's reply.

"Sir," said the Captain, who was now in a towering passion, "I consider this the most ungentlemanly, insulting, and altogether unwarrantable—"

"Will you vote for John?"

"Sir, you may tell John—"

"That you will vote for him?"

"No, sir, not a word. I will not vote for that Whig rascal. Don't you hate, just to show John that I am not to be bullied into supporting a puppy like him. Good morning, sir, good morning!"

"Good morning, Captain. Pray don't get angry; it's a matter of no consequence whatever," said the stranger, as he went away whistling carelessly.

"Sir," said the Captain, who was the cause of the first at the polls on the succeeding day to offer his vote.

"For whom did you vote?" said a friend to him shortly after.

"For Mr. D—," replied the yet angry Captain, looking towards the road, whether you mean to give him your vote."

"Thank you! Captain; thank you!" cried a gentleman among the whigs. It was the very person who had begged his vote the day before for John B—, the democratic candidate! The Captain perceived in an instant, how he had been honked; but it was too late remedy his mistake; and to complete his humiliation, he shall be expected to vote, tomorrow, to whom he had given his vote, was elected by a majority of one!

Exchange paper.

Tobacco Land. Professor Johnson, in the course of lectures delivered by him a short time since before the New York State Agricultural Society, among many valuable facts worthy the attention of agriculturists, stated some interesting particulars respecting the mineral matter. Suppose, says Professor Johnson, under acre yield eight hundred pounds; these eight hundred pounds will contain about one hundred and sixty pounds of mineral matter, which is carried off by the crop, and in this way the land will soon be exhausted. Hence, says Professor Johnson, the mineral matter would be carried off from an acre of tobacco and corn, is the duty of the farmer to supply the mineral matter, thus specially exhausted, if he wishes to sustain the soil.

Baltimore American.

CALIFORNIA. Edwin Bell, Esq., formerly editor of the *Hagerstown Torch Light*, writing from San Francisco to a friend in Virginia, says: "I regret (should this ever reach you) that I cannot give you any more information than I shall be expected to give. Sincerely and frankly, I cannot advise you to come here. You may succeed, you may fail, the failures being ten to one in proportion to the successes. The great mass would be glad to go home, if they had money enough to carry them back. I know you well, and I have an imagination of the things here, and, if you wish my advice, I tell you to stay where you are, and be contented with a lot."

PRAIRIE SALT. The Prairie du Chien Patriot says that they were informed by a gentleman, who 15 years since had a trading establishment 300 miles up the Minnesota river, that rock salt was in common use among the Sioux Indians at that time, who said it was found in large quantities back in the interior of their country. It is not impossible that the mines of this article, as excellent as those of Oregon, are now hidden beneath the rolling prairies of Iowa.

## The Constitution and the Union of the States

"They must be preserved."  
**RALEIGH.**

**SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.**

**THE TRUE UNION PARTY.**

The Union party of this State, and of the South is that party which seeks to perpetuate the Union, maintaining the rights of the States and preserving the Constitution inviolate. The Union without a Constitution, or with the Constitution palpably violated, is a dead letter.

We observe that certain politicians in this State and other portions of the South, are setting themselves up as the peculiar friends of the Union—the "conservatives" of the South. They approve the late Compromise measures, glorify the Union talk vaguely about the rights of the States and the danger now impending over the institution of Slavery, and then wind up by glorifying the Union again. They say but little, if any thing, about the obligations resting upon the people of the free States to respect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They not only come out like men and say—as North Carolina will say—that if this law is repealed, or its vital parts destroyed, they will dissolve the Union. No shiver in their shoes, and cheer each other by singing the old song of Union, and by looking to the States to preserve that Union by treating us as equals and as brethren; and that too when they are leaving the oppression of the three free States, by their conduct, that they will submit to any aggression any wrong that they be put upon them.

These gentlemen doubtless mean to do the best they can for their country, in the painful and dangerous crisis now upon us; but we are not looking for motives, but at acts, and the results of acts. We cannot so much about what they mean, as about what they do. *The Union cannot be saved by such course as is alluded to.* If, like drones, we sit down and do nothing—or if, like "conservatives," we express ourselves as gratified at whatever a Free soil Congress may enact on this subject, and oppose Southern remonstrance and action, because such course is new and unusual—if this is to be our settled policy, dissolution will come just as certainly as the sun will rise to-morrow. The prevailing idea among the people of the free States is, that the South will "vapor" and threaten, but that no measure theirs will drive us to extreme steps. This idea must be changed, if the Union is to be preserved. There is time left yet for this work, but it is near too late. Twelve months ago would have been an auspicious time; but party spirit shed its blinding mildew over Southern action, and the South, instead of standing forward as one people, was divided in the presence of her enemies.

Let every County in the South tell the free State in language too plain to be mistaken, that the *agitation of the Slavery question must cease in Congress, and that the Fugitive Slave Law, as it stands, must be enforced to the letter.* Let the free States know that this is the price of the Union—that they can save it by yielding to this our reasonable, Constitutional request, or by disregarding it. The South has shown her regard for the Union by acquiescence in the late measures of "Adjustment"; let us now see if the North will let us alone, and give us our rights under the Fugitive Slave Law passed in pursuance of the very letter of the Constitution. Such a course may wake up the free States and save the Union—no other, in our opinion, will. Let us add this. Let party spirit, when this question is concerned, die and be forgotten. "United, we stand—divided, we fall."

We repeat, the true Union party of the South is that party devoted to the rights of the States and to the Constitution as it is, and which would prevent dissolution by timely *defensive* action. This party is growing, not by tens or fifties, but by thousands and tens of thousands! A few more Boston Non-Resistances—scenes—a few more Seward triumphs, and the South will be ONE in feeling, in purpose, and in action.

**DELAWARE.** The election in Delaware for Governor, or Representative in Congress, Legislature, &c., will take place next Tuesday. The latter will elect a United States Senator to serve for six years after the expiration of the term of the Hon John Wales, T. T. Whigs support P. Causey for Governor, and G. Rodney for Congress. The opposition, Caleb Ross and G. R. Riddle. A political Temperance Ticket is so in the field, supported by a preacher from New York, who engaged in making stump speeches. We observe, for the Temperance party ticket. The Democrats are encouraged by this third party, as is said, to draw off three Whigs for one Democrat from the old parties. They confidently expect to carry the State by the aid of this third party, and to carry the United States Senator, after the fourth of March next. The new party may, possibly, diminish the Whig strength. Dr. F. Watt runs on the Temperance Ticket for Congress. It would be difficult to tell what a political Temperance man can do in Congress for the local Temperance cause in Delaware.

*National Intelligencer.*

This "political Temperance ticket" in New Jersey, no matter what party it may be calculated to succeed, ought to be scouted and frowned down by every good citizen. Temperance organizations have nothing to do with party politics; and no intelligent Temperance man, who has his cause sincerely at heart, can sanction any such connection between the two as that alluded to above. This evil, we fear, will grow. We may not be long before it is felt nearer home. We hope not; but a word of caution, offered from the best motives, cannot be out of place.

But while we deprecate any connection between Temperance and party politics, we desire at the same time to see sober men elected to Congress, and to see men who were sent there sober, remain sober. Congress, if all reports be true, needs reformation in this regard.

**ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.**

A Telegraphic despatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of November 1st, says it is now settled that one-third of the Tobacco crop has been destroyed, and that sales are making in that region at heavy profits.

Large sales were being made in New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, at advanced prices.

Accounts from London up to the 19th of October state that Tobacco has advanced one penny in the pound—two cents.

We have recently conversed with a gentleman from the Tobacco region of Virginia, who says the present crop is short and greatly damaged. Our information from various points in this State is to the same effect. As a matter of course, planters will put in a very full crop next year; and judging from present appearances, they will be well remunerated for their labors.

**METHODIST CHURCH NORTH.** The Methodist Church North numbers 699,692 members, 4,129 travelling preachers, 5,420 local preachers, and 30 conferences. As compared with last year, the returns show an increase of 148 travelling preachers, 286 local preachers, and 27,367 members.

Jenny Lind is to sing in Washington City in December ensuing. A line to contain 3,000 persons is

We are gratified at the manner in which the Raleigh Register leads off in its last issue, 2001.

to do good." The Editor begins to speak of a Southern man indeed. We have known, all that his heart was right; but "party spirit" hampered him, and up to a recent date the course of "national" Whigism have compelled measure and mince his words. The last R speaking of Boston Nullification, says:

"What Whig heart, especially, has not to whelm victories and undeviating reliability "how have the mighty fallen." The State sachests is now the hotbed of Fanaticism, and all the other vile destructive i infect our social and political organization. political connexion with such a State might be ed, in view of the benefits that such a co would confer on other and unoffending States hold that it is *wrong and degrading* to maintain *social or commercial* intercourse, whatever, w who are warring against our interests and tra our rights ruthlessly under foot!"

Whig feelings and Democratic feelings mo be forgotten, when this subject is under consi That man—whether he be Democrat or Whi desires to keep up the war in Congress upon ous rights, or who is opposed to the Fugiti Law, or who would agitate for the purpose that law, or who is unwilling to permit the ous people to remain in the quiet and unpos session of their slaves—that man is a fo Union of the States, and deserves the exec of the people now and of all posterity.

If the Register and all its Southern associ taken a firm stand on this subject twelve mo and had "laid down the law" to the free St in plain language, the present crisis might h averted, and all portions of the Union wou have been enjoying the fruits of harmony a But one concession only begot another; and sallants of the free States were led to belie Whig denunciations in the South of the N Convention, that we were divided on this v tion. Hence their continued aggressio faults—hence their triumph over us at the la of Congress, and their refusal now to obe tive Slave Law.

We hope the Register will strengthen its la and that its Editor will be prepared to ac in—not with a view to dissolve but to save the So far as this question is concerned—rising ab above and beyond all party questions—we are to forget and bury the past, and to give right hand of fellowship as a friend to the Union on just principles, but as an enemy Union whenever the Constitution which to gether shall have been disregarded and palpa lated. Events crowd upon each other, and the go by winged with the decrees of Fate. We do now, or omit to do, will tell upon successi We dreamed, twelve months since, that this day would be the repeal or enforcement Fugitive Slave Law? And who, judging past, can tell what the issue will be twelve hence, if this agitation be permitted to go on therefore, is the time. The ground we oc on this question is the true and just ground; let us in it and defend it, happen what may. *This has been on the defense in this matter from the* and if in the end the Union must be sacrific blame and the guilt will rest forever, in char Egyptian blackness, upon the scutechons of States. The impartial historian will give t in a few words: He will say that the Colonies achieved their independence toget common sacrifices and common sufferings; t formed a Union, under a common Constitutio State being equal in rights and sovereignty; after a time, these States won Territories by sword, or bought it with the common treas the free States deprived the slave States, o forms of the Constitution, of all share in the ritories and appropriated them exclusively to selves; that the slave States endured this in led anger and sadness, because they loved the and remembered affectionately the common su and trials of the war of independence; tha this Constitution was formed, all the States held slaves; that provision was made in that ment for delivering up to their owners slaves from one State to another; that a majority States abolished Slavery, sold off their sla their sister States, and got the money for that, after a time, a law was enacted by the C designed to carry out the Constitution in rel escaped slaves; and that the free States, und circumstances, having appropriated all the T to themselves, refused to enforce this law—e ged slaves to escape from their masters—d jeered, and insulted the slave States—and thus to their to dissolve the existing Union and tak steps with a view to their continued inde and safety. *Shall all this be written?* The is with the people of the free States. Let th side wisely for themselves and their posterity.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The only intelligence we have from the New elections is gathered from the Baltimore Sun of nesday last; and the returns in that paper are sed and unsatisfactory. We expect a Telegraph patch, giving the latest news, and which, if received in time, our readers will find and regular Telegraph head.

The Sun states that the Whig candidate for or in New York City, has been elected by majority; and the Whigs of the City have el majority of the Assemblymen, and the Demo majority of Assistant Aldermen. E. B. Hart oer, and Hubert Haws, George Briggs, and Brooks, Whigs, are elected to Congress. Th for Governor in New York City is not given.

Albany County has given about 200 major the Whig candidate for Governor; and Scho Whig, is said to be elected to Congress from tany District, over Ephraim Corning, Demo

The returns, meagre as they are, look as Whig had triumphed. We shall know in a da

A Whig President threatened Texas with my and navy, because she claimed the bounda which, as an independent Republic, she was to this Union; and Whig presses are now in as to whether the same President will enfor Fugitive Slave Law, passed in accordance w plain letter of the Constitution. *When will Fillmore act? Has his Massachusetts Marsh formed his duty?* And if not, is he not to re Boston Nullification is a very different arti South Carolina or Georgia Nullification; and Texas, a simple claim on her part to her boundaries, and a peaceable attempt to or Counties within what she considers her own tory, is met with Executive denunciation and of the sword. Truly, have we fallen on stran evil times.

Col. Samuel Young, of Ballston, New York mery of the State Senate, and afterwards Sec of State of New York, died suddenly on Sat night, in the 72d year of his age. He was re